

**Bare
Republic
Profits**

—See Page 3

Daily Worker

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**Can Cadillac
Cabinet Be
Defeated?**

—See Page 5

DEFY U. S. COURT, EXPEL MISS LUCY

Happiness Is a Thing Called Ike



VICE-PRESIDENT NIXON, who was not definitely endorsed for renomination by Eisenhower, and Sen. Knowland, who had announced his availability for the Presidential spot, "if," look their alleged elation after the big news.

Radio, TV Deny Demos Time Equal to Ike's

The nation's four major radio and television networks yesterday turned down a Democratic Party request for equal time to reply to President Eisenhower's second term decision speech Wednesday night.

The National, Columbia, American and Mutual networks sent telegrams to Democratic national chairman Paul M. Butler which said, in effect, that they did not consider the President's talk to the nation a political speech. Butler had asked for rebuttal time.

ABC and Mutual also turned down a similar request for TV and Radio time from Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.).

NBC noted that it gave Adlai Stevenson two appearances on TV during the week his candidacy for the Democratic nomination was announced.

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, March 1.—Gov. Harriman told a press conference today that President Eisenhower had made "his health a major issue" in the 1956 campaign. Harriman reflected the strategy suggested by Democratic chairman Paul Butler that the people will oppose "a part-time President."

Harriman said he was "surprised" that Mr. Eisenhower spent most of his time talking about his physical condition in his broadcast.

He added that he didn't want to be pessimistic about Mr. Eisenhower's health but I think the vice-presidential candidate must be given more careful consideration.

"I believe the Democratic candidate can win with a vigorous campaign," he said.

Turning to state problems, Harriman attacked Republican proposals to slash the salary of Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination. He made it clear that he felt the GOP was making Abrams a

special target of their anti-welfare campaign. The GOP proposal to (Continued on Page 8)

Lehman Hits U. S. Ban on Jews in Saudi Arabia

By ERIK BERT

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-NY), lashed the State Department today for maintaining an agreement with Saudi Arabia under which "no American soldier of the Jewish faith should serve" in that country.

He called on the Department to "proceed immediately" to "disavow, in its entirety, this practice." He demanded that it "renegotiate the contractual arrangements with Saudi Arabia" and "secure the elimination of any undertaking that we discriminate against Americans of any particular faith or creed, insofar as assignments to duty are concerned."

He read to the Senate Section 30-1, dated June 20, entitled "Clearance and Documentations for Leave and Duty Travel":

"Individuals of Jewish faith or descent are strictly barred entrance to or transit of Saudi Arabia. Further, any passport containing an Israeli visa will not be honored," the USAF manual says.

Section 13, Paragraph 30, Lehman quoted as saying that "individuals of the Hebrew race will not be issued visas or admitted to Jordan."

While the manual he quoted is dated during the Eisenhower administration, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told his Tuesday press conference that the

agreement barring Jewish-American soldiers from Saudi Arabia is an "inheritance" from the Truman Administration.

Lehman said he did not care whether the arrangement was made "under a Democratic administration or under a Republican administration." He was concerned with the fact that "these terms are being honored and enforced today."

He condemned Dulles for describing the ban against U.S. Jews as an "idiosyncrasy" of Saudi Arabia.

(When Dulles ran against Lehman for the Senate he reviled the voters of New York City in anti-Semitic language, in an upstate (Continued on Page 2)

By ABNER W. BERRY

The chips were down yesterday on whether federal law or mob rule will prevail at the University of Alabama as the school's trustees defied with a "permanent expulsion" a federal court order to reinstate Autherine Lucy by Monday morning. The excuse given

Foster Endorses 'Press Month' Drive

William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, yesterday gave his "heartily endorsement" to the call of Daily Worker editor John Gates, to set aside March as National Press Month and for an intensive drive to put The Worker-Daily Worker circulation campaign over the top.

Gates' call appeared in yesterday's Daily Worker in the form of a personal message to our readers.

"We cannot overemphasize the great need to expand the circulation of these two splendid workingclass papers, particularly in this important and complex election years," Foster told the Daily Worker.

As Editor Gates says, rarely have The Worker and Daily Worker been needed as they are today.

"Through the pages of the Daily Worker, I want to urge every Communist Party leader and every member to help make this in truth and effective National Press Month; to put their full weight behind The Worker-Daily Worker circulation drive, and help guarantee its success everywhere by March 31."

by the trustees for the expulsion was Miss Lucy's "serious charges" of conspiracy between the university officials and the mob which dominated the school's campus last Feb. 5-6. But rather than refuting Miss Lucy's charges—which were withdrawn from the allegations in court—the trustees have confirmed them. When Miss Lucy was suspended from classes on Feb. 6, authorities said it was done for her safety. The expulsion can have no other effect than to postpone admission of Negro students.

The mob which cowed the university authorities and drove Miss Lucy from the campus did not seem powerful enough to influence U.S. District Judge Hobart Grooms who said, in ordering Miss Lucy's return to classes:

"There are some people who believe this court should carve out a province here in northern Alabama, fortify the borders, man the ramparts and defy the Supreme Court of the U. S. That, this court will never do."

HELP MOB

So, when the court chastised and rebuffed the mob and ordered a showdown with it, the board of trustees made the mob king again—if only temporarily.

It is well known that the board of trustees have all along opposed Miss Lucy's entrance into university classes. And the fact that the expulsion resolution was made public by Cessner T. McCorvey, an outspoken white supremacist and opponent of the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling, backs up this fact.

The expulsion was preceded by a call from Greene County Rep. W. L. Martin for white people to "take to our shotguns" to prevent the "humiliation" of desegregation. And yesterday, the House of Representatives in Montgomery sought further to cover the shameful breakdown of law and order at the university and in Tuscaloosa by initiating a move to study possible "subversive" influences upon Miss Lucy.

Rep. T. K. Selman, of Walker County, said the legislature ought to know "who is paying her (Miss Lucy's) way."

A member of the University board of trustees, who asked to not be identified, said he feels "this is the end of Lucy on the University of Alabama campus."

He said it is felt there is no legal action that can get her readmitted.

Another trustee said she "called us a bunch of thugs. That's why we fired her."

At Tuscaloosa, students on the campus apparently were stunned by the word that Miss Lucy had been expelled.

Meanwhile Miss Lucy arrived (Continued on Page 8)

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCING HIS INTENTIONS



THE LONGEST "Will he, won't he" in current memory comes to an end as Dwight D. Eisenhower tells newsmen that he will.

Mollet Asks 'Siege' Power in North Africa

PARIS, March 1.—Premier Guy Mollet's government demanded unprecedented "special powers" today in Algeria under which he might even put the entire territory in North Africa under a state of siege. Mollet asked the Assembly to give him "the most extended powers to take any exceptional measure required by the circumstances with a view to reestablishing order, protecting persons and property, and safeguarding the territory."

Fighting was continued today in Algeria, in Morocco and Tunisia.

In Cairo, Mohammed Ben Bella, self-exiled chief of the Army of Allah, warned that if France sent heavy reinforcements to Algeria the movement might turn into one like that of Ho Chi Minh's in Indochina.

Plans were reported to change the French army in North Africa into a guerrilla type army.

Gen. Augustin Guillaume, chairman of the combined chiefs of staff, resigned and was replaced by Gen. Paul Ely.

General Strike In Finland for 7% Wage Raise

HELSINKI, Finland, March 1.—President Urho Kekkonen took office today in a nation paralyzed by a five-hour-old general strike—Finland's first in nearly 40 years.

Socialist leader Karl A. Fagerholm, who abandoned efforts to form a cabinet when he failed to avert the nation-wide walkout, visited Kekkonen early today to give him a last-minute report on the situation.

The strike was called by unions representing about 1,000,000 workers in support of demands for a 7 percent wage increase. Management had offered 4.5 percent.

The streets in downtown Helsinki were virtually deserted today, with no traffic moving except private cars and an occasional non-union taxi.

Finnish merchant seamen in port joined the strike, and ice-breakers at sea were ordered back to port at once. Mail service ceased, except for diplomatic letters.

Soviet Attache Expelled in Iran

TEHERAN, Iran, March 1.—Iran's government today announced the arrest of a Soviet diplomat and ordered him expelled from the country. The diplomat was Major Anatol Kuznetsov, Soviet military attache.

The Soviet embassy here protested against the arrest and said that Major Kuznetsov has diplomatic immunity.

RODNEY INTERVIEWS AN ITALIAN COMMUNIST

By LESTER RODNEY

(Lester Rodney returned to New York yesterday. The following is one of the articles he sent by mail from Italy.)

ROME, Feb. 24 (by mail).—What are the views, on the current world situation, of the Italian Communist Party, two million and a half strong and commanding with its socialist allies nearly 10 million votes in the last national elections?

An interview with one of the leaders of the PCI (Partito Comunista Italiano) shows they feel the Geneva spirit is not dead and cannot be killed, that the world forces of peace have drastically changed the world picture against the inevitability of war, that the convention of the Soviet Communist Party has helped open wider the road to co-existence and peace, and that Italy has a strong potential role to play for peace, despite its current government being a tool of imperialist policy, a position the Party is confident the people will repudiate in the coming important municipality elections.

I interviewed Velio Spano, one of the resistance heroes of the Italian people, in charge of the Party's Foreign Section, member of

(Continued on Page 7)



FOE OF FREEDOM for French North African colony of Algeria struggles with police in Algiers rioting which demanded continued subjugation of Moslem majority.

FINDS SOVIET OIL DRILL 10 TIMES AS FAST AS OURS

MOSCOW, March 1.—A Texas oil equipment manufacturer visiting the Soviet Union is negotiating to buy a Soviet turbo-drill which, the U.S. executive said, is 10 times as fast as American drills.

J. B. O'Connor, executive vice president of Dresser Industries, Dallas, Tex., is discovering that while the Soviet Union is ready to sell the U. S. all sorts of equipment the U.S. refuses to sell similar tools and machinery to the USSR.

O'Connor visited Soviet oil fields in the central Urals region. There he saw the Soviet drill at work.

"Their turbo-drill is 10 times as fast as our conventional rotary drill," he said, "because the source of power is just above the bit instead of at the top of the well."

O'Connor said American engineers had been trying without success to develop such a drill, but he added, "The Russians made it so simple that it had to work."

O'Connor was informed by Soviet officials that they will be glad to sell their manufacturing rights to the drill. However they indicated they would be interested in buying American oil extracting and processing equipment. But this has been banned by the U. S. Government since 1947 under the excuse

that it is strategic goods, though the Soviet Union continued to sell so-called strategic goods—like manganese, chrome, etc., to the U.S. up to 1952. These Soviet materials went into the manufacture of American tanks and artillery.

By 1952 it became clear that the U. S. trade curtain had descended so low that even penicillin and fishing boats were on the list of banned "strategic" goods. Nevertheless, even at present the Soviet Union sells 10 times as much to the U. S. as we do the Soviet Union.

Soviet authorities have also indicated their willingness to buy surplus American farm products if they can also buy machinery and other goods.

LEHMAN

(Continued from Page 1)

New York election campaign speech. It aroused great resentment.)

"I consider it no idiosyncrasy," Lehman said. "I consider it intolerable."

He said he could not understand the U. S. government "officially subscribing to this prejudice and honoring it," and "enforcing that prejudice and discrimination as between American soldiers."

The Saudi Arabia-U.S. ban on Jewish-American soldiers relates to the air base there, which is part of the ring the U.S. Airforce maintains around the borders of the Soviet Union.

Lehman conceded that the Saudi Arabia base "may be an important one," but he doubted whether it is as "important as the maintenance of the integrity" of the U.S.

He also condemned the State Department for acceding to the Saudi Arabian discrimination against American businessmen of the Jewish faith.

Lehman attacked the supplying of arms to Saudi Arabia, and charged that "we are in danger of becoming . . . neutralists" in the Middle East.

Anti-Imperialist Front in Indonesia Wins Majority Vote

DJAKARTA, Indonesia, March 1.—Final results announced today showed that the anti-imperialist parties had won an absolute majority of seats in parliament.

The three parties which are pledged to a people's front government, including the Communists, received at least 141 seats out of a total of some 260 seats in parliament.

The pro-State Department party, Masjumi, received 57 seats, and the Socialist Party, which was allied with Masjumi, hardly received any seats at all.

President Sukarno, of the Nationalist Party, told a huge rally in Djakarta last month that he supports a government formed of the Nationalist, Nahdatul Ulama (Moslem Teachers) and the Communist Party. There three sponsored the rally attended by 750,000 persons, the largest ever held in the capital.

Nearly completed tabulation of the distribution of parliamentary seats showed that the Nationalists received 57, the Nahdatul Ulama 45 and the Communists 39 seats.

The Communists received over 6,000,000 votes, and in general the popular vote was even more strongly on the side of the anti-imperialist parties.

The parliamentary elections were held last September. However, it took considerable time to tabulate the votes, and the Harahap government, which was in charge of vote-counting, had been repudiated by the voters.

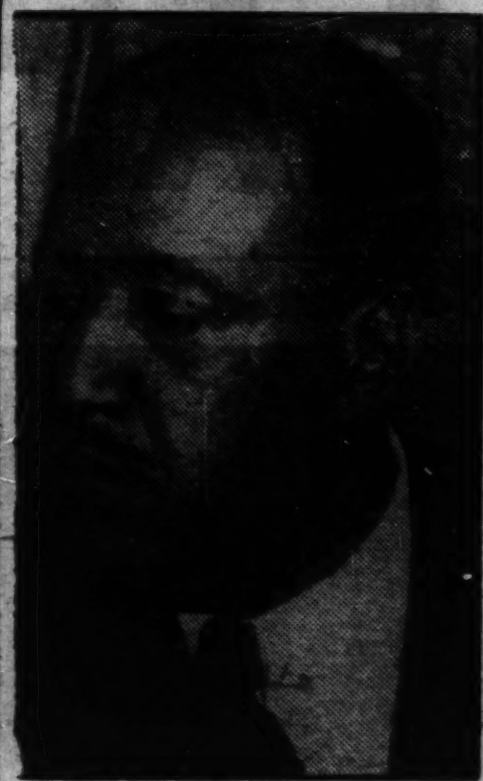
Three months after the parliamentary elections, new elections were held for a constitutional assembly, and trend for the popular front parties was even more marked. The pro-State Department Masjumi received even fewer votes in December than they did last September, and the Communist vote increased considerably.

Hammaraskjold Urges U.S. Use UN in Mid-East

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Dag Hammarskjold, UN secretary general, urged Secretary of State Dulles yesterday to use United Nations channels in effort to settle the Middle East crisis, it was learned here today. At his press conference Monday, the UN chief deplored efforts to by-pass UN on this issue and expressed confidence that UN could peacefully settle the Israel-Arab conflict with the co-operation of all members of the UN Security Council.

Hammarskjold also told Dulles that the problem of Arab refugees was urgent and that the refugees would require assistance to eliminate this source of friction.

Ben Davis Expulsion of Miss Lucy



DAVIS

By ROOSEVELT WARD

Former City Councilman Ben Davis, in a press interview yesterday following his release from parole restrictions, rapped the expulsion of Autherine Lucy from the University of Alabama and called for prosecution of the trustees who voted the action. Davis said the "dirty action" of the trustees was a "subterfuge for capitulating to White Citizens Council forces, and proves Miss Lucy's charge that University officials conspired to prevent her entrance."

"It is clear," Davis said, "that this action flies in the face of the hundreds of students at Alabama University who requested Miss Lucy's return and the hundreds more who would have expressed the same feelings if not intimidated."

This shameful action of the trustees in defiance of the Supreme Court, he added, "is final proof of the need to prosecute them."

Davis called for enforcement of the Supreme Court decision of desegregation and the arrest and prosecution of Eastland, Talmadge and "the gang which controls the White Citizens Councils, and all others who conspire to keep the Negro people from enjoying rights guaranteed under the Constitution."

He said if Attorney General Herbert Brownell was "worth his shoes" he would intervene and promote this source of friction.

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Parley March 18 in Chicago To Defend the Foreign Born

CHICAGO, March 1.—Thirty-six prominent clergymen, educators, civic and trade union leaders in the Midwest are sponsoring the Midwest Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend the Rights of Foreign-Born Americans. The conference will be held on March 18. The sessions, ending with a conference banquet in the evening, will take place at the Midwest Hotel, 6 North Hamlin, Chicago, it was announced by the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born.

The Call to the Conference, issued over the signatures of Prof. Anton J. Carlson and the late Robert Morris Lovett, declares: "It will be the purpose of this Conference to discuss and develop ways to promote adequate defense of the rights of non-citizens and naturalized American citizens, as well as to seek a speedy repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and its replacement by a democratic and humane immigration and citizenship policy."



FIGURES in the Senate probe of lobbying and alleged bribe offer by John Neff (top right), in connection with the vetoed natural gas bill, include also Elmer Patman (top left), oil company counsel, Paul J. Gerdes (bottom left), Neff's law partner, and Joseph Wishart (bottom right), Nebraska GOP state treasurer, who was given \$2,500 in line with states "fair" to the oil industry.

SENATORS IN WRANGLE OVER LOBBYING PROBE

WASHINGTON, March 1. — The new bi-partisan Senate lobbying investigation bogged down today in a partisan wrangle over procedure.

Powers of the chairmanship — expected to go to Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn) — were at the nub of the dispute. Sen. Styles Bridges (R-NH) and Gore were named to a two-man subcommittee to work out the difficulties.

The committee met as the Senate committee investigating the \$2,500 campaign contribution of-

ferred Sen. Francis Case (R-S.D.) during the natural gas dispute uncovered a flat contradiction in sworn testimony between Iowa Republican national committee-man Robert K. Goodwin and oil lobbyist John M. Neff.

In another development, attorney Elmer Patman, Neff's boss at Superior Oil Co., was recalled for testimony tomorrow regarding a statement by Texas Democratic leader Ralph Yarborough at Austin, Tex., that he had accepted \$1,000 in campaign contributions from Patman.

Albany GOP Knives Social Welfare Fund

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, March 1. — The extent of Republican "liberalism" was revealed in the \$23,500,000 slash of Gov. Harriman's 1956-57 budget recommended yesterday by the Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means Committees. The GOP legislative lead-

ers proved that despite fine talk of "humanizing" and social progress proposals, they haven't changed much since Gov. Dewey wielded the club here. In their proposal to cut almost a quarter million dollars from Harriman's nearly billion and a half dollar budget, the Republican hatchet-men concentrated on welfare and day care funds, housing and hospital, the program for the aged, and Labor Department appropriations.

The Republicans recommended a cut of \$5,300,000 from the Social Welfare fund of \$140,179,000, which would eliminate the \$3,000,000 day care center program and another \$2,300,000 for direct relief appropriations to localities.

The Committees proposed a means test for working mothers seeking child care center aid.

Republicans also proposed a 2,300 slash in the salary of Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, and a \$35,882 slash SCAD's appropriation.

They also cut out \$53,000 in Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin's department for 15 investigators to study business conditions and employment problems.

Another \$280,000 was taken from Lubin's appropriations of which \$80,000 had been recommended by Harriman for an employment counselling service for older workers.

Republicans also proposed to take out \$12,900,000 from the New York City share of the state budget, more than \$12 million of which would have been in motor fee refunds and \$2,400,000 in state aid for day care centers. Both requests had been urged by Mayor Wagner.

They cut out \$200,000 proposed by Harriman for studies to fight

poverty, \$350,000 from the Governor's recommended \$3,780,000 to the Temporary State Housing Rent Commission, and \$114,800 from mental hygiene programs for the aged.

They also proposed to do away with new housing department positions recommended by Harriman. They suggested an \$83,910 slash in the Governor's budget to pay for deputy commissioners and assistants to commissioners. Top-level

non-statutory positions were cut out of the budget entirely.

The only positive phase of the GOP action was the elimination of \$191,177 from the recommended Civil Defense budget.

The proposals by Sen. Austin Erwin, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Assemblyman William H. MacKenzie, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, presage a bitter legislative budget fight.

Republic Aviation's Lush Profits Bared

WASHINGTON, March 1. — Profits, dividends, and bonuses to top officials of Republic Aviation Corp. have shot up every one of the past four years, it was revealed today.

The company has lapped up millions from Government warplane production in plants in which the Government-owned share is larger than Republic's. Of all Republic's business, 99.9 percent last year was from the Government, according to Thomas Davis, company treasurer, who testified before a House Armed Service subcommittee.

M. I. Peale, company president, had been scheduled to testify but begged off because the Republic plant is now strikebound.

Each year since 1952, the stockholders of Republic got a larger dividend than the year before, plus an additional stock dividend of 10 percent every year.

The dividend rate rose from \$1.25 a share in 1952 to \$1.50 in 1953, to \$2 in 1954, and to \$3 in 1955.

Dividends amounted to:

1952	\$1,256,474
1953	1,658,919
1954	2,433,080
1955	4,014,582

Totals handed out in bonuses were:

1952	\$500,327
1953	760,294
1954	825,134
1955	831,600

Persons receiving bonuses rose from 151 in 1952 to 211 in 1955.

Republic also plowed additional millions from profits into its capital. The company's net worth rose from \$19,047,784 in 1952 to \$42,806,152 in 1955.

Davis alibied the lush take by pleading the company's contribution to the "defense effort."

Meany - Beck Power Fight Threat To Unity

By GEORGE MORRIS

Developments affecting the powerful International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the reported move by George Meany to investigate and to eventually suspend the union, are building up into a serious threat to the unity of the three-month old AFL-CIO.

The news accounts would have the public believe that the issues are limited to a power struggle within the IBT, with the mobsters gaining the ascendancy in this largest AFL-CIO union. But many other aspects of the labor picture besides mob-control and racketeering are tied in. The developments can also basically affect:

- Labor unity with more than the relations of IBT to AFL-CIO affected.
- The much talked of organizing drive.
- The effectiveness of labor's political campaign and course.
- The outlook for a merger in some states, especially Michigan and New York.
- The relations between the industrial and the old line AFL unions, especially of the building trades.
- The outlook for the waterfront unions on both coasts.

The focal point of the latest developments was the election for officers in the New York District Council of Teamsters.

Forces of incumbent president Martin Lacey faced those of contender John J. O'Rourke, as the local expressions of the national

power struggle supposed to be taking place between the forces of Dave Beck, president of the IBT, and James Hoffa, the IBT's ninth vice-president, of Detroit, who has his base in the strong Midwestern conference of the union.

O'Rourke's slate was backed by Hoffa.

We are further told that the latter group is based largely on gangster domination.

In this power struggle the New York Council was a big prize not only because of its key importance in size, but also because it is the keystone of the Eastern conference of the IBT.

In addition, O'Rourke's forces have had close relations with the leadership of the International Longshoremen's Association, expelled by the AFL three years ago supposedly because of the influence of gangsters in its officialdom. It was this group's support and eventual NLRB election victory of the ILA over Meany's newly-created and chartered Brotherhood of Longshoremen that swung Beck from earlier opposition to support of the ILA. Beck sought to take the union into the IBT but was blocked by a provision in the AFL-CIO constitution.

The coalition around Lacey has made mob rule the issue although support for the ILA wasn't challenged. It included the locals considered most "clean" and forces that were supporting the AFL-CIO merger. Lacey has been cooperating to achieve a merger in New York at an early date.

The council vote showed 192 for Lacey and 181 for O'Rourke, but with 16 votes for the latter challenged and the 42 votes of seven recently chartered (pro O'Rourke) locals impounded.

Beck had earlier announced he would decide on the validity of the challenged locals if the poll was close. He avoided a ruling on the seven locals — challenged by Lacey as racketeer-dominated "paper" groups ousted from another AFL union. Beck ruled the 16 challenged ballots were valid. That was all O'Rourke needed.

But while O'Rourke has the votes, technically they have not been counted because by arrangement both sides were to be present at the opening of the box in Washington by Beck. Lacey's representatives boycotted the count.

Presumably O'Rourke's people will have to go to court to get the count.

Lacey, for reasons best known to him, hired as his attorney Godfrey Schmidt, of Fordham Law School, New York City's most articulate McCarthyite.

Meanwhile, the situation is growing more tense by the day.

Simultaneous with the council election developments came the signing of the mutual assistance pact between the ILA and the Midwest, Eastern and Southern conferences of Teamsters, with Hoffa heading up the latter group. This deal gives the ILA \$400,000 to pay its debts and assures support in the pending NLRB election, in return for cooperation on organizing the trucking industries

and warehouses along all waterfronts.

It is this pact with the ILA that Meany said he would investigate to determine whether the AFL-CIO constitution, barring admission of expelled unions or their support against an AFL-CIO union was violated. This can lead to a suspension and eventual split, because the IBT leaders made it clear they will not retreat on their right to arrange such pacts, and they have many more of them.

One of the mutual-aid pacts that aroused Meany's anger is between the Western Conference of the IBT and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, expelled by the CIO for being left wing. That pact, too, was defended by Beck.

The IBT has mutual aid pacts with probably scores of other AFL-CIO unions, on the basis of each group putting a sum into a fund for joint organizing, with jurisdictional lines clearly defined.

Marking the first anniversary of one such pact — with the Amalgamated Butcher Workmen — the IBT's Journal reported 90 plants were organized in the period. Another such pact is being negotiated with the Machinists.

It may be coincidental that both the ILA and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union on the West Coast agreed to an employer and Congressional committee's proposal for simultaneous expiration of contracts on both coasts. This may lead to fruition of the ILWU's long campaign, supported by certain leaders in the ILA, for joint

bargaining and perhaps eventual merger.

Beck's role as a spokesman for old-line AFL unions in some tilts with the industrial unions of the CIO is not unimportant. It was he who led the move of non-CIO unions to enter the Industrial Unions Department. Since then the first sharp jurisdictional struggle between the building trades and the UAW has broken out over reconversion work at the Packard plant in Detroit. It was Hoffa who spoke for the building unions in that dispute, which was eventually settled in favor of Reuther, through evasion of a settlement of the key issues affecting industrial unions and the building trades.

Hoffa's and Beck's Republican adherence and their close alliance with the Republican-led powerful Brotherhood of Carpenters and other equally GOP-tinged building trades groups are also factors.

It all adds up to a criss-cross of conflicts and alliances that are neither consistent nor clearly discernible. There is so far more evidence of a breakup of old relationships than a jelling of new ones. But they are bound to shape into something soon — and when they do, they may strongly influence the course and even the fate of labor unity.

Of one thing progressives in labor ranks can be sure:

• The charge of racketeering is not one-sided, and are some malodorous elements on both sides and both Beck's and Meany's forces should give some tangible

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Birthday Greetings from Abroad to William Z. Foster

Birthday greetings from France and Albania have been sent to William Z. Foster. The greetings follow:

PARIS.

Dear Comrade Foster:

The Central Committee of the French Communist Party sends you its warmest greetings and heartfelt wishes on the occasion of your 75th birthday. As a leader of the Communist Party of the United States for 35 years you have always fought for the working class, for democracy, for peace and the cause of Socialism. Despite the hysteria of McCarthyism, the Communist Party of the United States has remained firm and courageous and has never ceased to fight for the organization

of the working class and its allies against the big trusts and the fomenters of war.

Thanks to the important changes in the international situation achieved by the action of the forces of peace, as has just been emphasized by the general secretary of the Communist Party Eugene Dennis, conditions in your country have become more favorable for the creation of a new and powerful coalition of working class and democratic forces. We rejoice with you in the perspectives which open before the American people who are united to our people by strong ties of friendship. We wish you Comrade Foster good health and many long years of fruitful work at the head of your noble party.

—Central Committee, French Communist Party.

TIRANA, Albania.

Dear Comrade Foster:

The Party of Labor and the people of Albania as all the rest of progressive humanity honor in you the remarkable militant of the workingclass movement who has dedicated his life to the cause of the triumph of Socialism and the defense of peace.

As head of the Communist Party of the United States you have fought with unshakable resolution the enemies of the laboring people in defense of the rights of the working class.

—Central Committee, Party of Labor, Albania.

Fight Return of Negro Worker To Frameup, Violence in Miss.

CHICAGO.—His brother unionist moved this week to save Negro worker A. D. Smith from being sent back to Mississippi to face almost certain lynching.

Smith is a member of the Mine-Mill Local 58 which includes the workers at the Apex Smelting Company plant at 2537 W. Taylor.

The local this week sought to raise bail and defense funds in this case and launched a campaign to prevent Gov. William C. Stratton from extraditing Smith to Clarksdale, Miss.

FBI agents arrested Smith here last week after Mississippi authorities pressed charges against him. The charges grew out of an incident last September, when Smith was stopped in his car by a Mississippi deputy sheriff.

WHEN the sheriff drew a gun, Smith wrested it from him and fled. No shots were fired, and Smith later gave the gun to a neighbor before leaving the area to come to Chicago with his family. It was this that led to a charge against Smith of "attempted murder" and the demand that he be returned to Mississippi for a so-called trial.

This week, Smith was being held in Chicago under \$6,000 federal bond. A hearing on the case was set for Feb. 27, 10:00 a.m., before U.S. Commissioner C. H. Bentley Pike in the Federal Building.

It was disclosed that a lynch mob had formed and was looking for Smith just before he fled to Illinois. He is here with his wife and his five children.

Robert Bey, president of Local 758, said that the union was doing everything possible to prevent Smith's extradition. "Brother Smith's life would not be worth a plugged nickel if he were sent back to Mississippi," declared Bey.

Smith is being defended by NAACP attorney William H. Huff. With the Negro worker held in jail, funds were needed for his defense as well as to sustain his family, living at 3530

S. Wells.

At the initial hearing last week, the courtroom was filled mainly with fellow workers from the Apex shop who had been mobilized by the union.

The union called on all members of organized labor and others to send messages to Gov. Stratton asking him not to sign the extradition papers for Smith's removal to Mississippi.

CHICAGO GETS CALL FOR DELEGATES TO RIGHTS RALLY

CHICAGO.—A broadside call for delegates to attend the nationwide rally for civil rights legislation in Washington, D. C., on March 4-6, was sounded here this week.

Numerous organizations joined in a committee which will seek to mobilize as many delegates from this area as possible. Among the groups represented on this mobilizing committee are:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, B'nai B'rith, the United Textile Workers, the American Civil Liberties Union, the International Ladies Garment Workers, the Civil Liberties Committee of the Elks, the NAACP Youth Council, the Jewish Labor Committee, the International Ladies Garment Workers, Independent Voters of Illinois.

A LARGE meeting was called Monday evening, Feb. 27, 8 p.m. at Roosevelt College, Michigan and Congress, to help prepare the large Chicago delegation. All those who will be making the trip to the capital were especially asked to attend.

A committee was also set up here to arrange for transportation. Information was reportedly available at the NAACP offices, DOchester 3-6406.

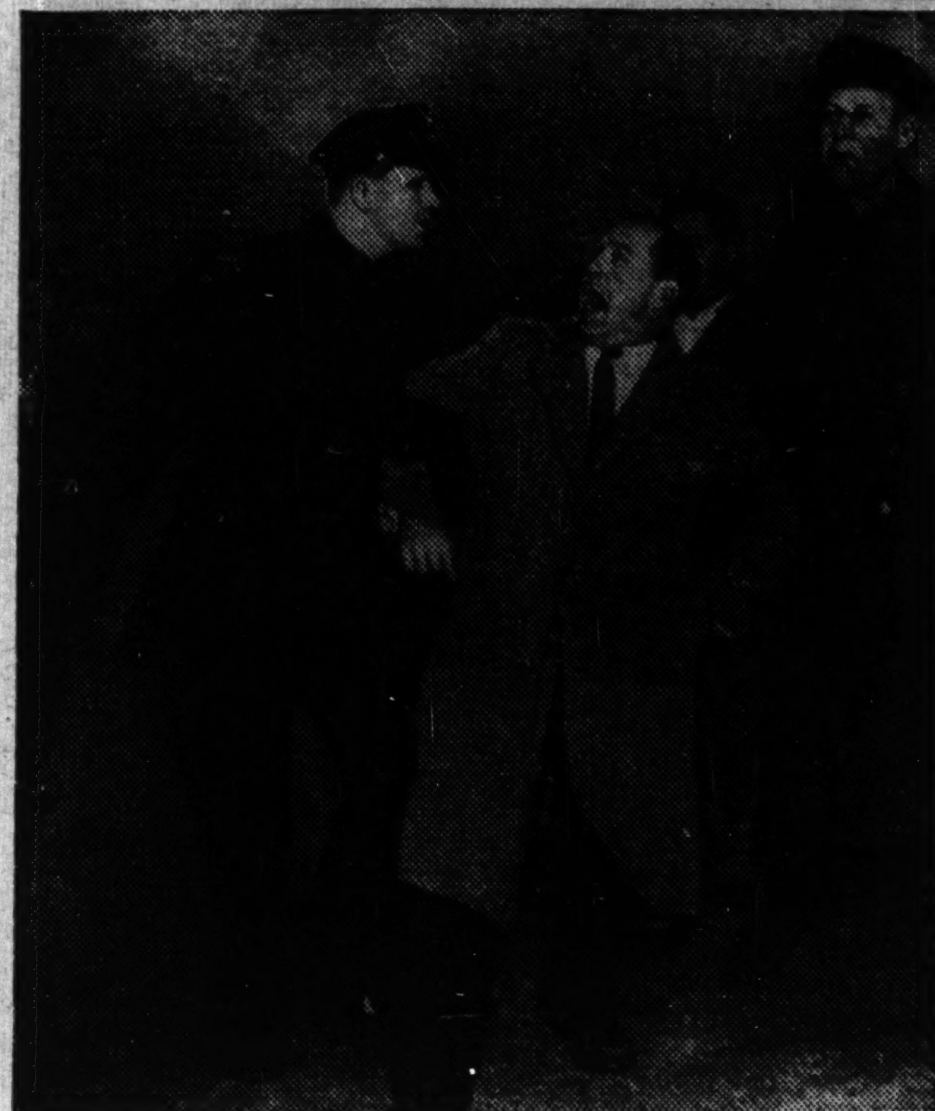
The mobilization is being sponsored by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, made up of more than 50 organizations.

THESE include: AME Zion Church, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, American Civil Liberties Union, American Council on Human Rights, American Ethical Union, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Jewish

Committee, American Jewish Congress, American Veterans Committee, Americans for Democratic Action, Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Catholic Interracial Council, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Congress of Racial Equality, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Also: Hotel Restaurant and Bartenders International Union, Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, International Ladies Garment Workers, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Japanese American Citizens League, Jewish Labor Committee, Jewish War Veterans, National Alliance of Postal Employees, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Association of Colored Women, National Baptist Convention, National Bar Association, National Catholic Commission on Race Relations, National Community Relations Advisory Council.

Also: National Council of Jewish Women, National Council of Negro Women, National Frontiers Club, National Negro Business League, National Newspaper Publishers Association, National Religion and Labor Foundation, National Supreme Council Scottish Right Masons, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa Sorority, Textile Workers Union, Transport Workers Union, Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, United Auto Workers, United Hebrew Trades, United Packinghouse Workers, United Rubber Workers, United Steelworkers, United Transport Service Employees, Workers Defense League, Workmen's Circle, Young Women's Christian Association.



REPUBLIC AVIATION striker Lou Tempora is led away by police, one of 63 union members arrested in clashes outside the company's Farmingdale, L.I., plant.

Delaware Valley, U. S. A.

Steelmen Need 6-hr Day Says Union on Incentive

By LAWRENCE JOHNSON

THE STEEL UNION leaders have said they will seek to put the industry on a normal Monday to Friday working week, thus stopping the notorious practice of including Saturday and Sunday as part of a five-day week. The union—and all steelworkers support it—is demanding premium pay for Saturday and Sunday as such, so that these two days will become penalty days. This will force the companies to bank furnaces over the weekend unless they wish to pay overtime rates, despite their claims that it is "impractical" to do so.

This was quite practical, of

course, during the depression and is still practical when furnaces have to be banked for repairs. It is only "impractical" when the companies have to pay overtime for these two days.

Also, the union leaders have said that they are out to win a "genuine" guaranteed annual wage for the basic steel industry, using the 52-week plan in the American Can Co. contract as a springboard for their demands.

These two issues are wholeheartedly backed by the steelworkers. But the facts-of-life in the steel mills are such that a real struggle on other important demands is necessary.

• **SIX-HOUR DAY:** With the increased use of modern, labor-saving machinery the workers want increased protection of their jobs. They, too, want to share in the benefits of improved technology. This would require cutting the workday without a cut in wages—in fact, a rise in wages—so that jobs would be saved and the workers would receive the benefits of increased leisure time.

Many big steel locals already have endorsed this demand and proposals for achievement of the six-hour day would electrify the entire union membership as in no other recent contract struggle.

• **INCENTIVE:** One of the key means by which the steel companies achieve unprecedented profits at the expense of their workers is the notorious incentive system. Incentive means payment for production over and above certain established norms. This means more money in the steelworker's pocket, for his hourly wages are by no means adequate.

Incentive plans vary from plant to plant and from department to department. Norms are arbitrarily set by the company and there is hardly a steelworker alive who can figure out on what basis they are established.

Despite the great variety in incentive plans they all have one thing in common; they require the steelworker to work like hell, usually under unsafe conditions. Often one man does the work of two and always the workers have to sacrifice their health and well-being for the sake of the extra pay.

Few workers would admit today that they like the incentive system but few would agree to ditching it at present. A common denominator for struggle on this issue could be a demand that the union have increased say-so over incentive systems and that no incentive system be set-up without the union's agreement.



GUEST OF HONOR at a cocktail party climaxing the annual convention of the National Lawyers Guild in Detroit was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. She is shown here with Guild executive secretary Royal W. France.



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CAN THE CADILLAC CABINET BE DEFEATED?

THE GOP and the Big Business interests are throwing their hats in the air.

Their relentless pressure to get President Eisenhower to ignore his health and run again, has succeeded, and they are already cashing in on what seems to them certain victory.

On one matter there can be no dispute:

The labor movement, the Negro people and other opponents of the Cadillac Cabinet are now faced with a serious problem. Serious, but by no means hopeless.

The GOP was determined that Eisenhower run again at all costs because he was such a successful front behind which the Cadillac gang could operate. To turn out the Cadillac Cabinet requires the defeat of Eisenhower. But the Democratic Party—as it has operated so far in this campaign—is incapable of doing this.

If labor, the Negro people and the farmers are to defeat the GOP, they will have to compel the Democratic Party to make a turn on many vital issues. This is crucial not only for the outcome of the campaign but for the welfare of the country.

Eisenhower's popularity rests on the fact that he "ended" a war which Truman "began." It rests on the fact that Eisenhower went to Geneva. That he was forced to go by the American and world-wide opinion is secondary in this situation, for go he did. On the other hand, many Democrats have sniped at Geneva, have demanded even more billions for arms than the staggering and dangerous Eisenhower arms budget.

Eisenhower's popularity rests on the fact that it was during his term that the Supreme Court issued its historic decision on school segregation. His Justice Department has refused to take any steps to enforce civil rights in the South. But this shameful collusion is obscured by the refusal of most Northern Democratic leaders to come into head-on conflict with the Eastland and other enemies of the Negro people within their own party.

Eisenhower's standing had been endangered by the multi-billion-dollar give-aways to the corporations and by his half-hearted economic measures. But the Democratic leaders in House and Senate gave Eisenhower the opportunity to cover up this record. They did this when they pushed through the national gas steal, which then was vetoed by the President.

Eisenhower's popularity rests on the fact that the tide against McCarthyism reached a climax during the past four years and that the Administration was finally compelled to fight back against the would-be fuhrer from Wisconsin. But the Democratic leadership, which was a direct target of McCarthy has given free reign to the McCarthyites in its own ranks: the Eastlands, Walters, etc.

In the face of these facts, it is ridiculous for Democratic chairman Paul Butler to make out as if the only issue in the campaign will be Eisenhower's health. Of course it will be an issue, but the outcome of the campaign will be determined by the extent to which the Democrats present a forceful hard-hitting campaign on peace, civil rights, economic security and the Bill of Rights.

Not only the "Eisenhower" Republicans are jubilant over the President's decision. So are the diehard right-wingers in the party. They know they can get their own man—Richard Nixon—into the White House only through the side-door of the vice-presidency.

Only a heart-beat stood between Nixon and the presidency last September. Nixon supporters figure that in view of Eisenhower's health, and since no President has ever reached the age of 70 in the White House, they would have a sure thing some time during the next four years.

All this underlines the urgency of defeating the GOP and Eisenhower (who picked Nixon as his running mate in '52). The growing movement against Nixon leaves no doubt that if he is on the ticket again, that would become a major, possibly a decisive issue.

Matters would be far better for America if there were a labor-led third party in existence. But there is no point in crying over what is not yet in the cards. The question is how to make the best of matters as they are—how to give rebuff to the monopolies by defeating their preferred party; how to defeat the McCarthyites, Dixiecrats and warmongers in both parties; how to force all candidates to take a better position on the issues before the nation, how to secure a better Congress and elect more unionists and Negroes to office.

Activity toward these ends, we are confident, will further the welfare, the understanding and political organization of the people. It will bring closer the day of a labor-led party which will truly represent the people and the country.

QUIETLY and with little fanfare, the big corporations of America are inducing, or pressuring, millions of workers to participate in stock-purchasing plans. The Wall Street Journal, in its survey of the question, disclosed last Monday that between 125 and 150 stock purchase plans for employees are now in effect, compared with probably no more than a dozen at the end of World War II.

The significance of the figure may not be impressive at first, but it should be borne in mind that among the plans are General Electric that says 102,000 of its employees are "stockholders"; A. T. & T. that reports 46 percent of its 650,000 employees and du Pont with 64,000 workers, participating in stock purchase-saving plans.

The employee stock-buying craze has not yet reached the level of the "prosperity" twenties when, according to WSJ, 350 stock purchasing plans were going but it has been building up quite rapidly in recent years.

"The 1929 stock crash wiped out hundreds of thousands of workers as well as the better-heeled speculators and investors," the WSJ frankly reminds us. "Stock of a major railroad, sold at 110 to 115 in 1925 to employees, fell to 8.75 in 1932. Preferred stock of a large steel company, sold to employees at from 100 to 125 from 1925 to 1930 was quoted at 16 1/4 in 1932."

"That experience killed the interest of many workers in stock plans and defeated the purpose for their establishment—winning employees good will."

THOSE WHO HAVE gone through the experience cited by the WSJ are today a declining generation. Those who make up the great bulk of the labor movement today either never knew the "roaring twenties," forgot about them, or have been swept

World of Labor

by George Morris



The Sucker-Bait of the 20's Is Back With Us

into the gambling spree that seems to affect many these days.

The objective of the stock-ownership scheme is still the same, as far as the employers are concerned. As Joseph L. Block, president of Inland Steel, told the WSJ, stock ownership should create a "better understanding of our economic system," "produce greater loyalties and incentives," and help "preserve our free, competitive, private enterprise system." In short greater loyalty to the company, incentives for higher productivity and attachment to the capitalist system. A. T. & T.'s president Cleo F. Craig is even more direct, and says spreading stock ownership to employees "have been a substantial benefit to the business in many ways."

IT IS HEARTENING, however, to see that in some official union circles there is an effort to combat the stock-purchasing craze. The latest recent example is in the Ford division of the United Auto Workers, whose director, Ken Bannan, counseled the workers against the company's proposed stock purchasing scheme last summer based on deduction from pay envelopes of 10 percent weekly, with the company partly matching the sum. Last month he counseled the workers against joining the rush for the Ford stock when it was thrown on the market for

the first time.

The leadership of Ford Local 600, although usually alert to sucker-bait from employers, pleaded with the company to let the production workers have an opportunity to purchase some of the stock put on sale. The workers were reminded that they should have accepted the company's stock deal last summer instead of pressing as they did for raises, GAW and other such benefits.

Ford stock, offered at \$64, ran up to over \$70 on the initial spurt, but fell to below \$60 and has been hovering around \$62 or less.

The current issue of the UAW's paper prints the nine reasons listed by Bannan why the "Partnership in Prosperity" (PIP) scheme offered by Ford would have done no good, especially for the worker who needs money most and would be in need of drawing on his savings. He compared it to the new contract benefits won as clear evidence that the choice made was the right one.

We have on several occasions called attention to the effort investment companies are making, with considerable success, to induce unions to invest their treasuries and welfare funds in stocks. The employee stock-purchasing plans are a parallel effort to tie unions to companies and to company-unionize labor in its thinking.

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark



America Welcomes Italy's President Gronchi

IT'S A GOOD thing for our country that Italy's president Giovanni Gronchi is visiting us. Perhaps some folks will stop and recall that this is the same Gronchi who was elected president of his country as a result of the support of the Communist and Socialist parties.

It was in April last year that Italy's parliament faced the task of electing a president. Since the Christian Democratic Party is the largest party in parliament it was a foregone conclusion that the president would be chosen from their ranks.

But that was the beginning, not the end of the choice. And the big Communist Party, which, with its Socialist Party ally, has the backing of over 35 percent of the electorate, did not decide to sit out the elections. On the contrary, they took an active interest in the question of what kind of Christian Democrat would become president.

This was important because although the Christian Democrats are the party of the ruling capitalists they still have considerable support among the people. The conflict between the capitalist control of the Christian Democratic Party and the interests of its rank and file produced a left-right split in the party.

THE RIGHT WING, led by former Premier Scelba tried to install a right wing supporter of John Foster Dulles in the presidency. The left wing favored a man by the name of Giovanni Gronchi. Although Gronchi is a firm opponent of socialism, he reflected the pressure of the peo-

ple in coming out for an opening to the left in the Italian government. Gronchi said labor must be represented in the government.

Through judicious use of their voting strength and through their alliance with the Gronchi supporters in the Christian Democratic party, the Communists and Socialists insured Gronchi's election.

ON THE EVE of Gronchi's departure for Washington he was interviewed by Christian Science Monitor correspondent Edmund Stevens. In this interview Gronchi made it clear that he thinks U.S. State Department foreign policy is bankrupt. Gronchi favors the recognition of China. And recently Italy has broadened its trade agreements with China.

Gronchi thinks that NATO is a flop because it rests on naked military power. In fact that's what he told Congress Wednesday in ever so polite language.

Gronchi's visit, therefore, can be an important chapter in the current reappraisal of American foreign policy. It should show Americans that reliance on the Dulles brink of war strategy has isolated us from the countries of Western Europe as well as from Asia and the Middle East.

GRONCHI'S VISIT also serves to emphasize the problems of Italian politics these days. In the spring municipal elections will take place. Judging from the precedent set by the French national elections on Jan. 2 the Communists and the entire left should strengthen

their position. It is clear that progress for Italy demands an orientation to the left.

And that in turn brings up a question which is so much in the news these days—the possibility of peaceful, parliamentary paths to socialism. In Italy the Communists have been fighting for their constitution ever since it was adopted soon after the war. The Communists have also sought to build the widest possible alliance of all supporters of democracy and peace.

"WE ARE CONFIDENT," said Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti at the recent Soviet Communist Party congress, "that inside the parties which are now fighting against us, for instance the Social Democratic and the Christian Democratic Parties, forces will emerge which, following the popular movement, will become aware of the necessity to discard the stupid and crude anti-Communism of American and non-American brands, and to look reality square in the face."

President Gronchi of Italy is reported seriously considering the inclusion of the left Socialists, led by Nenni, in the Italian government. That would of course be in line with his pledge to give labor representation in the government. It would be in response to the popular mandate in Italy. And the results of the municipal elections will be important to reinforce this mandate.

But the question that remains is whether the reactionaries in Italy and their sponsors in Washington and Wall Street will try to flout the popular will. Communist devotion to peaceful change is on the record. But the reactionaries are not.

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

"Dark River," A Powerful Latin American Labor Film

Out of Argentina comes a powerful labor film called *Dark River*. It is a film of workers' struggle against exploitation and brutality in the jungles of North Argentina where Yerba Mate (a kind of tea) is grown.

The film has craftsmanship as well as significant content and it was made by the Argentinian movie-maker Hugo del Carril who also has a leading role in the film. It opened a day or two ago at the World Theatre (49th St. near Broadway).

I can understand why Juan Peron, the former dictator of Argentina, suppressed it. *Dark River* describes the beatings, killing and robbery of the workers on the Yerba Mate plantations at the turn of the century before the birth of the great Argentinian unions, but the film is also commenting on Peron and the Peronista gunmen and secret police, the unreported arrests, the floggings and rapes, the electric shock torture treatment and the mass murders that went on during the whole decade that Peron was in power. Even more than that, the film shows the workers organizing to defend themselves against the brutes with the guns and the whips.

Dark River tells about two brothers who are part of a group of unemployed workers so desperate for work that they sign up to harvest Yerba Mate on a plantation notorious for its slave labor conditions.

The film hints at these awful conditions at the very beginning when we see shots of emaciated corpses floating downstream from the plantation.

It isn't long before this new batch of hired hands get to taste this bitter tea themselves.

The men are cheated of their earnings, they are beaten,



Hugo Del Carril and Adriana Benetti have leading roles in "Dark River."

starved, their wives and sweethearts are raped but they can't quit because legally they owe the company money.

Then one day when the men are sitting around chewing the rag, one of them tosses out a new word—the word union.

What is a union? someone asks, and the fellow who has a friend in another part of the country who was a member of one, points to the trunk of a tree.

Listen carefully to what I say, he continued. That trunk that you see—well, one man alone couldn't budge it. But a lot of men—pulling together—can uproot it!

Where is that union? asked one of the men. That's for me!

The film ends hopefully with the workers revolting against their inhuman bosses. We are given to understand that out of these struggles the union was born in Yerba Mate land.

Though the film is prefaced by a note that the conditions described therein happened at the turn of the century, Miss Ysabel F. Rennie's book on Argentina noted that as late as 1943 the Yerba Mate workers were living on the margin of existence.

There are two tender and humanistic love stories running through *Dark River* and they are qualitatively on a level with the famous Mine-Mill movie *Salt of the Earth*. In fact there are many things in *Dark River* that make you think of *Salt of the Earth*—for instance the beautiful faces of the Argentinian men and women. The hunger, the brutality, fighting spirit.

There is to be sure a great deal of brutality and violence in the film as you have undoubtedly noticed from the other reviews.

It is too bad, however, that some of the other reviewers gave the impression that the film was over-violent in the same way that a Mickey Spillane or a Jimmy Cagney gangster film is over-violent and over brutal. This is not so at all.

Let me say this: Where you have a vital social theme the amount of violence shown is not as important as showing what it is and who's responsible for it. That's why *Grapes of Wrath* and *All Quiet on the Western Front*, both of which had a lot of violence were such outstanding movies.

The violence in *Dark River*—and much of it is pretty horrible—is a necessary ingredient in this humanistic film which shows decent men and women fighting to lift themselves out of the shocking degradation and brutality created not by them but by the lawless ones.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

Movie: The Marx Bros. in *Love*

Happy (2) 6:15 p.m.

My Friend Flicka (2) 7:30

I Spy with Raymond Massey (5)

7:30. The Canaris Story (World

War II)

Ozzie and Harriet (7) 8

Bowling Champions (11) 8

College Basketball: St. Peter's vs.

Wagner (13) 8

Our Miss Brooks (2) 8:30

Crossroads (7) 8:30. Vincent Price

in *The Rebel*. About a Rabbi in

the American Revolution

Mary Astor in *George Bellak's I*

Am Her Nurse (4) 9:30

Boxing: Carmelo Costa vs. Baby

Vasquez, Madison Sq. Garden

(4) 10

Person to Person (2) 10:30. Jane

Russell and her husband Bob

Waterfield at home

RADIO

Edward Morgan, AFL-CIO news,

WABC 7 p.m.

CBS Radio Workshop, CBS 8:30

Boxing WRCA 10

John Vandercook, AFL-CIO news,

WABC 10

MOVIES

The Court Jester with Danny Kaye,

Boris Godunov (Russian) New

Paramount

Oklahoma, Rivoli

Diabolique, Fine Arts

Letters From My Windmill, Paris

Cameo, 44 St. and 8th Ave.

Disney's Fantasia (revival) Trans-

lux Normandie

Citizen Kane (Orson Welles-re-

vival), 55th St. Playhouse

Carousel, Roxy

Picnic, Radio City Music Hall

Lady Killers (English, Sutton

Dark River (South American-Eng-

lish Titles) World

Helen of Troy, Criterion

Wages of Fear (French) Apollo

42nd

Katherine Dunham Troupe, Apollo

125th

Gate of Hell (Japanese) Thalia

TWELFTH NIGHT (Russian).

Opens tomorrow at New Cameo,

gellar

DRAMA

The Lark, Longacre

Inherit the Wind with Paul Muni,

National

Chekhov's Uncle Vanya, 4th St.

Theatre

Bus Stop, Winter Garden

Katherine Dunham Troupe, Apollo

125th St.

Three Penny Opera, Theatre de

Lys

Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theater

Tiger at the Gates with Michael

Redgrave, Helen Hayes Theatre

Private Life of Master Race, Open

Stage, 15 Second Ave.

Romeo and Juliet, Jan Hus Au-

ditorium

Rosmersholm, Provincetown Play-

house

'Jewish Life'

Answers Queries On Israel Crisis

"Should Israel Receive Arms from the U.S.?" This is one nine crucial questions regarding the current Arab-Israel crisis which are answered in ten pages of the March issue of *Jewish Life*, just out.

Other questions deal with the source of the crisis, the danger of attack in the area, the Soviet attitude toward Israel, a "security" pact between Israel and the U.S., the isolation of Israel and next steps toward peace that the State Department should take.

This issue also includes articles on the White Citizens Councils, "Mickewicz and the Jews" by Professor Ber Mark; "Witch-hunt Against Pensioners" by William L. Patterson; "The Vibrant Life of Dora Rich" by Jennie Truchman; a children's story, "Meeting at Thinking Pond," by Alice Citron; "A Brilliant Off-Broadway Season" by Nathaniel Buchwald; a poem on Heinrich Heine by Morris Rosenfeld, translated from the Yiddish by Aaron Kramer and the regular departments of the magazine on Jewish life in the U.S. and the world.

ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

BY JOSEPH NORTH

A Few Suggestions to Help 'The Committee for a Quiet City'

The Committee for a Quiet City has gone into action and any day now you may be picked up for blowing your horn. In case you missed it, Mayor Wagner last November asked that this committee be organized and a group of public-spirited citizens complied.

From 12:01 a.m. Thursday morning, we learn, the cops will hand out tens of thousands of warnings to motorists who violate Section 50 of the traffic regulations. Beginning March 15, violators will get summonses to Traffic Court. If you plead guilty it will cost you a ten-spot. The fine can go as high as \$50, we are told, which will evidently happen if the Magistrate is cranky that morning. Arde Bulova who is chairman of the Bulova Watch Company is also chairman of the Quiet committee.

I DO NOT KNOW if his purpose is to get New York so still that you can hear the tick of a Bulova watch. I may be doing the gentleman an injustice. He seems to have your welfare in mind for he believes that the "ensuing quiet will not only be a boon to urban life, but it will make for tranquility and efficiency in the home, the office and the factory."

HE ALSO EXPECTS the number of traffic accidents to decrease, but precisely how that will happen he does not say. Much as I dislike to be blasted out of my reveries as I cross the street, my life has been saved several times by the violent warnings of irate drivers. And I am perhaps no more absent-minded than the general run of citizens.

Now I am not opposed to the sweet surcease of a rural quiet, for my nerves are probably as jangled as yours are. But I would wish the mayor appointed some committees on a few matters I consider have greater priority. If he would really tackle the question of civic tranquility, let Mayor Wagner set up a Committee for a Decent Subway.

I am very tired of being a challenge to that harassed subway attendant who stuffs me into the Lexington Ave. express during rush hour and does it by dint of a powerful knee and elbow action. I am sure it takes a lot out of him and I know it does out of me. I am more tightly canned in the East Side train than any Portuguese sardine ever dreamed it could be in a tin, and I cannot propose to my earnest friend on the platform that he take life a mite more gently, even though I know the blame is not his.

AND SINCE Martin Dodge, Deputy Commissioner of Commerce and vice-chairman of the Quiet Committee has likened his campaign to stop horns from blowing "to the miracle of Paris" in 1954, when "horn-blowing stopped overnight," I would recommend that he study the Paris subway which, even in wartime, was a mountain dell in Vermont compared to Times Square at 5 p.m.

I AM A LITTLE apprehensive about the energy and ambition of the Quiet committee. After it stops the horns from blowing it will turn its attention to "unmuffled exhausts, backfiring and perhaps the squeal of ineffective brakes." Once it gets that settled it will proceed to stop "the banging of garbage cans, riveting and clanking manhole covers."

To do all this it has added a professor to its committee, Dr. William F. Larsen, of New York University who will head its research department. The good professor is bent on a study of "group dynamics and motivational research to determine what makes people noisy." He is investigating the relationship of excessive noise to such factors as "ethnic group, age and tiredness."

All this troubles me. "Ethnic group and noise!" Are we to be told that New Yorkers of Latin origin are born noisier than those of Nordic background, as the McCarran-Walter immigration code would doubtless have us believe? Or that the cast of a man's skin determines the amount of decibels he is capable of making, as Eastland would argue.

I DO NOT KNOW much about this Quiet committee but I am growing into a suspicious old chap. If Prof. Larsen really wants to know what makes people noisy, I might suggest the committee study a few matters that Mr. Bulova might consider irrelevant: questions like a slim pay envelope on the day the rent man comes around, questions like living in three rooms when your family needs six.

Yes, it is probably a good idea to distribute the "500,000 luminous bumper strips to taxi companies and service stations," but I think A Committee to Distribute 500,000 Apartments at Low Rents might well be more conducive to tranquility in the home. I could stand a deafening clamor for that.

Premiere Tomorrow Of 'Twelfth Night'

A new Soviet film version of Shakespeare's immortal comedy 'Twelfth Night' has its U.S. premiere at the New Cameo theatre, 44th St. & 8th Ave. tomorrow (Saturday) morning.

Lecture on Ballet

CHICAGO.—Ann Barzel, dance critic of the Chicago American,

will lecture on Soviet Ballet Wednesday evening, March 7, at the Midland Hotel, 172 W. Adams.

Miss Barzel's talk, which is scheduled for 8 p.m., will be illustrated with motion pictures of American and Soviet ballet technique.

The discussion of Soviet ballet will be the fourth of a series of meetings titled "Understanding the Soviet Union" and sponsored by the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Love of Life, Deep Social Insight Mark Chekhov's Tales

"Short Novels and Stories" by A. P. Chekhov; translated by Ivy Litvinov, widow of the late Soviet Foreign Minister; Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow. Available through Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St. N.Y.C.

By JOHN BOVINGDON

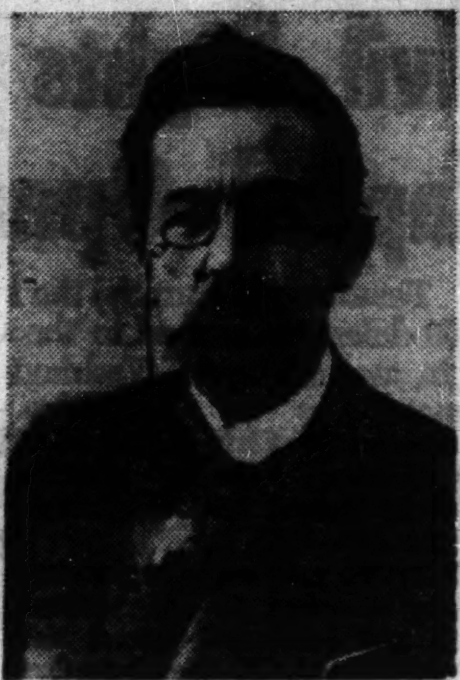
It was not given to the Russian story-teller, Anton Chekhov to live to see the launching of a new society—he died in 1904. But it must be said that his powers of observing and describing the cruelties, the illiteracy, the stagnation of life in the 1880's and '90's of Czarism helped trigger the Revolution. Chekhov's writings spread abroad also this picture of a society giving birth to its own successor.

The protest motive in his work is not surprising. He was the grandson of a serf; the son of a small storekeeper. His nerves were sensitive to the ravages of custom upon the native taste for life. He studied medicine; perhaps from this he observed people, not casually but clinically.

These sixteen stories cover 20 years of writing, from 1883 to 1903. Five of them follow the course of the changing life of doctors, in the factual spirit of a diagnostician. In one, "The Antagonists," the medical man suffers from the imperious will of a wealthy playboy. In another, "The Grasshopper," he is made to jump to the fickle vagaries of a society-craving wife.

In "Ward No. 6," the doctor with over-zeal for the distant perspectives of medicine is committed by tradition-trained knaves to the mental ward. In "Yonich" the country Zemstvo doctor, rebuffed by love, matures in ugly avarice. These are vignettes of change in a doctor's life; the changes were ugly because the society was not beautiful.

These medical studies were written from 1887 to 1898. It is of interest to note the differences in theme, comparing before and after the doctor group. "The Death of a Clerk," the opening story, 1883, stems from the remorse at sneezing upon the bald head of a bureaucrat, which drives the clerk to ever more insistent apologies. At first these are acknowledged and dismissed. But persevering repetition draws a mounting ire from the superior. This reaches a climax in the clerk's ejection from His Excellency's Presence. Whereupon, shamed beyond his endurance, he stumbles home, and succumbs upon his couch. It is the full surrender of subservience to arrogance.



ANTON CHEKHOV

The last story, "The Bride," 1903, tells of Nadya who is in love with youth; but is engaged to marry the well-to-do son of the Cathedral priest. New points of view are brought to bear upon her as Sasha, a sickly printshop-worker from Moscow, frequently vacationed with the family.

Nadya's sensibilities are quickened to observe the debasing treatment of servants. The caustic breath from the city's workers alerts her to the unhealthy idleness of her class—and of the expected husband. A life and death struggle is on between the new humanitarianism dawning and feudal tradition in whose very cesspool she was born.

She was ripe for growing, for "turning her life upside down," for study. Without divulging the ending, we may say that this story erects virile challenge against the dead-load of history.

In these tales there are no surprise endings. The forces unloosed move toward an expectable conclusion. Then, what is it that grips the attention? Is it the fascination of seeing the often unobserved interplay of these forces? Stanislawsky in "My Life in Art," says of Chekhov, that his "happy laughter" is of those "who are in love with life and greatly."

However, this buoyance is balanced by the seriousness which led him to resign his honorary fellowship in the Russian Academy of Science when the Czarist government cancelled the membership of the proletarian spokesman, Maxim Gorky. Very wide is the range of Chekhov's understanding.

This collection, "Short Novels and Stories," is a source of vivid information, for it documents the almost unbelievable patterns of the 19th century Russian living. At the same time, it charms the reader with its fertile, its noble, fancy.

Civil Liberties To Be Aired on TV in One City

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Council for Civic Unity in this city will produce 26 weekly local TV shows on civil liberties over KRON, the NBC-San Francisco Chronicle outlet. The series to be called "Barrier" will present "two or more sides of any controversial question taken up" and will document mostly local cases. These will include:

- Cases of Negroes, Chinese or Japanese moving into white neighborhoods.
- Cases involving religious freedom, such as a church's refusal to sign a loyalty oath.
- Cases involving censorship, such as U.S. Customs censoring books and films here.
- Cases involving other civil liberties.

The series is being financed by the Fund for the Republic. If it's successful \$35,000 additional will be made available for another 26 week series.

Nine community groups will serve as consultants for the program. They are: American Civil Liberties Union, American Friends Service Committee, San Francisco-Oakland Urban League, Anti-Defamation League, San Francisco League of Women Voters, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, San Francisco Jewish Community Relations Council, Japanese-American Citizens League and Jewish Labor Committee. The Fund for the Republic is financed by the Ford Foundation.

Looking for 'Oscar'



Actress Gloria Swanson (left) an Academy Award winner, embraces Anna Magnani an 'Oscar' hopeful, after the premiere in Rome of Miss Magnani's latest picture. The Italian movie star won an Academy Award nomination for her work in "The Rose Tattoo."

lish). Documentary on the rout of the Nazi Rommel by the British 8th Army, Channel 9, 1:30 p.m. Movie: Night Train (English). Anti-Nazi film with Rex Harrison, Margaret Lockwood, Paul Henreid. Channel 5, 3 p.m. Wide Wide World. The Life of a Child. Channel 4, 4 p.m. Omnibus. Final part of series on U. S. Constitution. Channel 2, 5 p.m. You Are There. The Discovery of Anesthesia, Oct. 16, 1846. Channel 2, 6:30 p.m. N. Y. Times Youth Forum: Is India Key to Peace? Channel 5, 6:30 p.m. Movie: Part One of Two part of Shaw's Caesar and Cleopatra. Channel 7, 7:30 p.m. Ed Sullivan Show. One of guests is Edith Piaf—chanteuse. Channel 2, 8 p.m. Paul Muni stars in A Letter from the Queen by Sinclair Lewis. Channel 2, 9 p.m. Movie: The Fallen Idol (English). Channel 2, 11:15. Ralph Richardson, Michele Morgan, Bobby Henrey.

SUNDAY

Charity Bailey's Sing-A Song—Kids, Channel 4, 10 a.m. Camera Three. Salutes Emily Dickinson, 19th Century American poet. Channel 2, 11:30 a.m. The World We Want. Foreign students discuss prejudice particularly in relation to Asia and the West. Channel 9, 1 p.m. Movie: Desert Victory (English).

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

(Continued from Page 2)

its Central Committee, and a member of the Italian Parliament ever since the first post-war elections, currently a Senator.

The 50 year old Sardinian, known as Paolo Tedeschi while a resourceful fighter against both Mussolini fascism and the German Nazis, spent five years in fascist jails, was twice sentenced to death by the Germans while leading the underground resistance, and emerged after liberation to lead the rebirth of the Communist Party in southern Italy and become the first editor of the new L'Unita, the party's organ.

In his remarkable anti-fascist career, Spano was a propagandist and organizer against Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia and against the fascist attack on Republican Spain, was an editor of the underground L'Unita during fascism, and flitted in and out of Italy to help organize and keep alive the democratic resistance movement.

IN AN INTERVIEW conducted through an interpreter, I asked the general view of the Italian party on the world situation as regards war and peace, first of all its estimate of the Geneva meetings, whether they felt the Geneva spirit was still alive, and if it could be killed. This, I explained, was an important question in our country where some cold-war newspapers claim it is already dead and meaningless.

Spano prefaced his reply with some remarks on Italy's position. "It must be remembered," he said, "that we live and work in a country whose diplomacy is, in fact, the most faithful to the directives of the imperialist policy of force and, therefore, the most obstinate against favoring or even just accepting relaxation of world tension. Nevertheless, the Italian people are profoundly peace loving, and this makes the influence of the process of relaxation considerable in Italy—and even in official circles. The warmongers have been defeated in many sectors of the population, and a victory of their plans appears more and more improbable to the Italian people."

As for the Geneva spirit, he said "it meets the most profound aspirations of all peoples, and just for this reason it is not dead and it cannot and will not be killed."

"Nevertheless," he added, "it would be mistaken to limit ourselves to expressing confidence in the historic prospects of victory for the Geneva spirit. It is in a political perspective that we must evaluate the vitality of the Geneva spirit. This evaluation can only be a positive one as the forces of peace—moral, political and material forces—are so powerful today throughout the world as to lead us to state with certainty that, despite reiterated provocations, war is not at all inevitable."

ANSWERING THE question, "Does the Italian Communist Party see the current convention of the Soviet Communist Party as playing a role in the struggle for peace and co-existence?" Spano replied,

"... The determination and possibility of going forward with growing decision, with greater and greater forces and with perspectives opening ever wider, on the road to coexistence and peace, emerges clearly from the Soviet Communist's convention. There is no doubt that the convention will present ideological and political weapons and elements of confidence not only to the Communists, but to progressives and peace partisans in the whole world, that is, to the vast majority of people on this earth."

As to the recent Dulles "brink of war" article in Life Magazine, and their effect in Italy, Spano said that while at first it was greeted with satisfaction by the government press, it was judged by the Italian people "for what it was worth and what it reveals—anger at the failure of the policy of force, the impossibility of going ahead on that road, and the difficulty of the imperialists to resign themselves to the necessity of taking another path."

"The Dulles article," he continued, "appeared to the Italians—who are an intelligent people—as further proof that the imperialists do not know how to lose. . . . The Forrestal mentality has not entirely disappeared."

Asked about the reaction in Italy to the French election results, and their possible effect on the Italian municipality elections, Spano said the victory of "our grand brother party" and the success of the French left was greeted as a victory for peace and for all peoples. Italian reactionaries were "shocked, embarrassed and taken by surprise."

"The French election results," he said, "have made the Italian masses enthusiastic and therefore have a positive influence on the situation in our country. As for the results of the coming municipal elections, they will depend essentially on the political orientation we will be able to give these elections, on how the Italian labor movement will develop in the coming months, and on our activity."

I ASKED about the extent of the participation of youth and women in the political arena here, questions of interest to American progressives particularly.

Spano said this would, of course, require a long answer. "I shall limit myself," he said, "to pointing out that, in the 1952 elections, the losses of the Left electorate due to the mass firings in the factories in numerous cities were to a great extent offset by women's votes. In the 1953 elections, a simple comparative calculation between the results for the Senate—only those over 25 years old may vote for the Senate—and the votes for the Chamber of Deputies—from the age of 21 and up—showed that the youth from 21 to 25 had contributed largely and decisively to the defeat of the Italian bourgeoisie's reactionary plans and the fraudulent election law."

As regards the specific participation of women and youth in the Communist movement, we can unhesitatingly state that this participation is the most powerful on record in any capitalist country. Almost half a million young people belong to the Italian Young Communist League, and more than half a million women belong to our party."

The interview concluded with some remarks to the visiting sports writer on the host role of Italy in the recent Winter Olympic Games at Cortina, and for the summer games of 1960 in Rome.

The Communist Party of Italy, said Spano, is happy about this, "not only as men who are interested in sports, but as political men. Sports—which are on a basis of non-discrimination—constitute objectively a contribution toward accord, comprehension and the development of reciprocal sympathy among the peoples. Therefore they help educate all people on fraternal international friendship."

WHAT'S WORTHWHILE ON TV THIS WEEKEND

SATURDAY

The Arts Around Us, Channel 9, 1:30. University students and faculty members will view contemporary paintings and give their reactions.

Classified Ads

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ILA Board Asks Gov't Oppose South Terror

By HARRY RAYMOND

The executive board of the International Longshoremen's Association yesterday adopted a resolution calling on "our great government to express unqualified opposition to the policy of oppression of our colored brothers and sisters in the South." The resolution, presented by six southern and North Atlantic ILA leaders, declared that 40 percent of the ILA's membership "are in the South and are objects of persecution, as a result of a wave of racial hatred, intolerance and bigotry sweeping that area, through the vicious White Citizens Councils."

This condition, the resolution pointed out, is "not only harmful and injurious to colored Americans but also will hold back and suppress the wage earners and the free trade union movement which is the bulwark of American democracy."

The ILA board expressed "definite and positive condemnation of the trend along the path of lawlessness and disorder in the South and the outrageous and undemocratic and un-Christian persecution of American citizens because of race or color."

It added condemnation of the "wholesale arrest and persecution of Negroes in Montgomery, Ala., who are exercising their constitutional rights in refusing to degrade themselves by riding jimcrow buses."

The resolution further deplored and condemned the "breakdown of law and order in Tuscaloosa, Ala., resulting from the exclusion of a young colored American girl, Autherine Lucy, from attendance at this public institution maintained by taxes of colored and white Americans."

At the same time, the resolution reiterated opposition of the ILA leadership to what it termed "Russian Communism throughout America and the world."

David D. Alston, ILA international vice-president from Norfolk, Va., Negro leader of the union in that port, was chairman of the committee which offered the resolution. Other members of the committee were Perry Harvey, Tampa, Fla.; Harvey Nelter, New Orleans; Judge Henderson, Miami; William Hille, Baltimore, and Clifford Carter, Philadelphia.

A second resolution offered by New York locals expressed "sympathy with the democratic labor movement of the state of Israel." As adopted by the board, it opposed shipment of U. S. arms to "potential aggressors against Israel." It urged the State Department to adopt policies "which would end discrimination against Israel and which would not require longshoremen to load shipments containing tools of aggression for Israel's enemies."

The board meeting wound up four days of conferences of ILA leaders at which a mutual assistance pact between the ILA and the Eastern Central and Southern Conferences of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters was approved. The pact included a \$400,000 Teamsters loan to the ILA.

No Recess from Schooling



AUTHERINE LUCY has been keeping up her studies at Talladega College, a small liberal arts college in Alabama which does not practice discrimination, while pressing her fight for readmission to Alabama University. She is shown here (left) doing research in college library. (See story on page 1).

Hits Freeing of Dr. Brewer's Slayer

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, yesterday condemned the freeing of Lucio Flowers, who last Saturday shot and killed Dr. Thomas H. Brewer, a 72-year-old Negro leader in Columbus, Ga. An all-white grand jury refused to indict the grocer, who pumped seven bullets into Dr. Brewer when the latter entered his office to discuss a case of police brutality.

Teamsters

(Continued from Page 3)
evidence of a real desire to clean up.

• Suspension and expulsion of any union is the worst thing that can be done. The expulsion of the entire ILA because a handful of mobsters, presumably, were the target, has aggravated the situation.

• If that was criminal towards 60,000 waterfront workers, how much more serious would such steps be towards 1,300,000 IBT members? Such action in this case would mean a major split in labor—and so soon after the historic unification.

• The policy of excluding unions from the main stream of labor on any grounds, has been proven harmful to labor. The former CIO never recovered from the disastrous mistake. And we see now how excluded unions do find a way to at least connect with the main stream, notwithstanding constitutional and other bars. They should be admitted through the front door and given a right to be in the house of labor under its constitution.

• The overriding question is labor unity—it must be preserved.

Israel-Egypt Fighting Flares In Gaza Strip

JERUSALEM, March 1.—Israel demanded today a prompt answer on whether the U. S. intends to sell arms to her as requested or "abandon" the Jewish state.

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett in a speech to the Knesset (parliament), termed Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' statements before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week as "disappointing" and "alarming, even if they didn't amount to America's last word."

If Dulles' statement was final, Sharett said, it was "tantamount to abandoning Israel to her fate."

Israeli and Egyptian forces exchanged fire in the Gaza strip for 5½ hours today.

Deny TV Time

(Continued from Page 1)
slice SCAD appropriations and Abrams' salary, he said, "is a slur that I resent."

He still thought a compromise with GOP leaders on tax cuts was possible this year.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Chairman Leonard W. Hall of the Republican National Committee predicted today that Democratic use of the health issue against President Eisenhower will "boomerang." Hall also stuck to his prediction that Vice-President Richard Nixon will be renominated. Eisenhower today signed legal documents consenting to the entry of slates of delegates pledged to him in the April 3 Wisconsin and the June 3 California primary. He named Nixon, Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Cal) and California Gov. Goodwin J. Knight for his California committee.

Gov. Walter Kohler will head the Eisenhower slate in Wisconsin. Knowland today pledged his full support to Eisenhower. He said he "assumes" that Nixon will be renominated.

Adlai E. Stevenson said yesterday he was "amazed" at Eisenhower's statement that he had "fully performed the duties of the Presidency for the past few weeks."

Stevenson said it appeared Eisenhower planned to make the Presidency a permanently part-time job.

Daily Worker

New York, Friday, March 2, 1956

Civil Rights Lobby in Capital Opens Sunday

Tomorrow (Saturday) the first contingents of an expected 3,000 delegates elected to the Civil Rights Mobilization will begin assembling in Washington, D.C. The mobilization is sponsored by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights with 51 affiliates, including church, civil rights, and fraternal groups and the AFL-CIO.

Delegates will begin registering Sunday morning in the Willard Hotel and later will attend the opening session of the three-day lobby-conference in the Interdepartmental Auditorium in the Labor Department Building. All other sessions will be at the Willard.

There will be lobbying visits to congressmen, national political leaders and the Department of Justice.

There was some speculation as to whether Miss Autherine J. Lucy, the storm center in the University of Alabama case might attend.

Miss Lucy

(Continued from Page 1)

in New York City together with Attorney Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the NAACP. Marshall, who together with Arthur Shores, of Birmingham, represented Miss Lucy in court, would not say what steps would be taken.

In Birmingham, Judge Grooms said the next step is now up to Miss Lucy's attorneys.

As she boarded a New York-bound plane in Birmingham, Miss Lucy said she was "shocked" at being expelled.

"I have done all that I can," she said. "I was looking forward to returning to school. At this point there is nothing more I can say."

Outside Alabama, the biggest development in the rising crisis came in Louisiana. The state sued in State District Court at Baton Rouge for dissolution of the NAACP on the grounds it had not filed year membership lists as required by Louisiana law. District Judge Coleman Lindsey issued an order for NAACP members and officers to show cause in 15 days why it should not be dissolved.

The action was taken under a 1924 law used to break up the Ku Klux Klan.

Engineers Strike At Sperry Rand

Some 1,000 engineers who service Remington Rand business machines and the nation's 120 Univac electronic brains went on strike yesterday in 45 cities after a 27-hour negotiating session failed.

The union has threatened to establish picket lines at all plants of the Sperry Rand Corporation, parent company of Remington Rand. Secondary picketing would be used against any Remington Rand customers who attempt to utilize non-union service engineers during the proposed strike, the union said.

Republic Strike Rounding Out Its Second Week

The strike of 12,000 Republic Aviation workers rounds out its second week tomorrow, with wage talks deadlocked. Production of planes remains shut down at four Long Island plants, but the thousands of non-union technical, office and supervisory employees cross token Machinists' picket lines limited by court injunction.

Federal mediators hope to bring union and company spokesmen together today or Monday. Meanwhile, NLRB field examiners started investigation of union charges of unfair labor practices against Republic.

DAVIS

(Continued from Page 2)

test the rights of Negroes in the South.

"Brownell is unfit to be Attorney General of the U. S.," he charged.

HULAN JACK CASE

Davis also said he regretted the attacks on Borough President Hulan Jack and charged that these were Southern racist attacks on Negroes holding high office.

He said, "Regardless of differences I might have with Mr. Jack, I consider this an attempt to prevent Negroes from political representation. Even if Jack had been a member of the organization charged it would still have been no crime."

In the same vein, Davis said, the removal of Justice Hubert Delany from his judicial post by Mayor Wagner, "was a setback for civil rights and civil liberties."

Davis hailed the heroic fight of the Montgomery, Ala., boycotters and said it was heartening to return from prison at a time when the Negro people and democratic white forces are fighting so magnificently for their rights.

He said it gave him a pride and satisfaction for him to return to activity in the Communist Party in the fight for Negro rights, labor, democracy for all Americans and the advancement of socialism. It is a "happy coincidence for me to return at the time of the 75th birthday of William Z. Foster."

What's On?

Tonight Brooklyn

PROF. SCOTT NEARING, eminent educator will speak on "U.S.A. Today." Friday, March 2, 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn. All invited.

Saturday Manhattan

JOSEPH CLARK to speak on Geneva Conference and its effect on 1956. At Polonia Club 219 Second Ave., nr 14th St. Sat. eve. at 7:30. Also films. Adm. free.

Coming

SCOTT NEARING will speak on "Civil Liberties and Academic Freedom." Monday eve., 8 p.m. Bath Beach Comm. Center, 2075 86 St., Brooklyn. Adm. 40c.

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